

# BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Application No.: 10/084,833

Docket No.: P02917US8

## REMARKS

Currently pending in this application are claims 25-50, 52-60, 62-77 which were submitted with the response filed February 28, 2004. Claims 1-24 were canceled in a prior response and Claims 51, 61 and 78 are canceled in this response.

Claims 32, 38, 49, 59, 66 and 76 have been amended to change the term “diluent” to solvent. The term solvent appears in the specification at paragraph 0124. The claims have also been amended to depend directly from the preceding independent claim

Claims 52, 62 and 70 have been amended to change addition to additive correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claims 34 and 62 have been amended to delete caster oil from the Markush group that defines the thermal stabilizer.

Claim 33 has been amended to depend from claim 25.

The examiner has rejected claims 32, 38, 49, 59, 66 and 76 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as “diluents when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 28, 33, 45, 46, 51, 52, 55, 56, 61, 62, 70, 72, 73 and 78 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 28, 45, 55, and 72 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster's, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. Id at 853, 1386. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and

the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 46 and 51 as substantial duplicates. Claim 51 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 52, 62 and 72 noting that the term “addition” should read “additive.” The claims have been amended to change the term “addition” to “additive”.

The examiner rejected claims 56 and 61 as substantial duplicates. Claim 61 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 73 and 78 as substantial duplicates. Claim 78 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 34, 37-40, 62 and 65-68 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 34 and 62 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 37-40 depend from claim 34 and claims 65-68 depend from claim 62. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes there is no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02917US8 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: August 31, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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# **Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary**

**ELEVENTH  
EDITION**



**Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.**

**graffiti** *n* [It., pl. of *graffito*] (1945) : usu. unauthorized writing or drawing on a public surface  
— *graffiti*, which also serves as the plural of *graffito*, is commonly used as a singular mass noun (*graffiti* . . . was depressing people who rode the subways — *New Yorker*) (*graffiti* comes in various styles — S. E. Oberbeck). This use is well established although not yet as well established as the mass-noun use of *data*. Use of *graffiti* as a singular count noun is still quite rare and is not standard.

**graffito** *n* [It. *graffito*, *gra-fi-to*, *gra-fi-tó*] (1851) : an inscription or drawing made on some public surface (as a rock or wall); also : a message or slogan written as or as if as a graffiti — *graffi-tist* (1851)

**graft** *Vgraft* *n* [ME *graffe*, *graft*, fr. AF *greffe*, *graft* stylus, graph, fr. ML *graphium*, fr. L, *stylus*, fr. Gk *graphēn*, fr. *graphētikos* to write — more at *CARVE*] (1c) 1 : a grafted plant 2 : a scion 1 c : the point of insertion of a scion upon a stock 2 a : a set of grafting b : something grafted; *specify*: living tissue used in grafting

**graft** *v* (14c) 1 a : to cause (a scion) to unite with a stock; also : to unite (plants or scions and stock) to form a graft b : to propagate (a plant) by grafting 2 a : to join or unite as if by grafting b : to attach (a chemical unit) to a main molecular chain 3 : to implant (living tissue) surgically ~ *vi* 1 : to become grafted 2 : to perform grafting — *graft-er n* [ME *graft*, *graft*, vb. to work] (1853) *chiefly Brit* with foreign unknown *n* (1859) : to get (illicit gain) by graft ~ *vi* : to practice graft

**gain** *n* (1865) : the acquisition of gain (as money) in dishonest or questionable ways; also : illegal or unfair gain  
**graft-versus-host disease** *n* (1965) : a potentially fatal bodily condition that results when T cells from a tissue or organ transplant and a bone marrow transplant react immunologically against the recipient's antigens attacking cells and tissues

**graham cracker** *'grām-, 'grām-* *n* [*graham flour*] (1882) : a slightly sweet cracker made of whole-wheat flour  
**graham flour** *n* [Sylvester Graham 1851 Am. dietary reformer] (1834) : whole-wheat flour

**grail** *'grāl* *n* [ME *grael*, *graal*, fr. MF, bowl, grail, fr. ML *gradulus*] 1 : the cup or platter used according to medieval legend by Christ at the Last Supper and thereafter the object of knightly quest 2 : the object of an extended or difficult quest

**grain** *'grān* *n* [ME *graine*, partly fr. AF *grain* cereal grain, fr. L *granum*; part. of *granare* 'to grain' *v*] 1 a (1) *obs* : a single small hard seed (2) : a seed or fruit of a cereal grass : CARYOPSIS b : the seeds or fruits of various food plants including the cereal grasses and in commercial and statutory usage other plants (as the soybean) c : plants producing grain 2 a (1) : a small hard particle or crystal (2) : any of the particles produced in a photographic material by its development; also : the size of such particles in the aggregate (3) : an individual crystal in a metal b : a minute portion or particle c : the least amount possible (a ~ of sand) 3 a : kermes or a scarlet dye made from it b : cochineal or a yellow scarlet dye made from it c : a fast dye d : *archaic* : COLOR, color 4 a : a granulated surface or appearance b : the outer or hair of a skin or hide 5 : a unit of weight based on the weight of a grain of wheat taken as an average of the weight of grains from the middle of the ear — see WEIGHT table 6 a : the stratification of the wood fibers in a piece of wood b : a texture due to constituent particles or fibers (the ~ of a rock) c : the direction of threads in cloth 7 : tactile quality 8 a : natural disposition : TEMPER (lying goes against my ~) b : a basic or characteristic quality c : a prevalent tendency or convention (teaching against the ~) — *grained* *'grānd* *adj*

**grain** *n* (1530) 1 : INGRAIN 2 : to form into grains : GRANULATE 3 : to paint in imitation of the grain of wood or stone 4 : to feed with grain ~ *vi* : to become granular : GRANULATE — *grain-er n*

**grain elevator** *n* (1852) : a building for elevating, storing, discharging, and sometimes processing grain

**grain of salt** (1667) : a skeptical attitude

**grain of paradise** (15c) : the pungent seeds of a West African plant (*Zingiber melegueta*) of the ginger family that are used as a spice

**grain sorghum** *n* (1920) : any of several sorghums cultivated primarily for grain — compare SORGO

**grainy** *adj* grain-*ī*-er; -est (15c) 1 : resembling or having characteristics of grain : not smooth or fine 2 of a photograph : seeming to be composed of grain-like particles — *grain-ī-ness n*

**gram** *n* [obso. Pg (now spelled *grão*), grain, fr. L *granum*] (1702) : any of several leguminous plants (as a chickpea) grown esp. for their seeds; also : their seeds

**gram** *n* [F *gramme*, fr. LL *gramma*, a small weight, fr. Gk *gramma*, *grammē*, *grammē*, letter, writing, a small weight, fr. *graphētikos* to write] (1810) 1 : a metric unit of mass equal to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  kilogram and nearly equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of water at maximum density — see METRIC SYSTEM table 2 : the weight of a body under the acceleration of gravity

3 : by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1934) : GRANDMOTHER

**gram** *n* [chromogram] (1878) : drawing : writing

**gram** *n* [Sp, fr. L *gramma*, pl. of *gramen* grass] (1828) : any grass of the genus *Bouteloua* of the western U.S.

**grammatical weight** *n* (1927) : the mass of one mole of an element in grams to the atomic weight — called also gram-atom

**grande** *n* (1902) : CALORIE 1a

**gram-equivalent** *n* (ca. 1897) : the quantity of an element, group, or compound that has a mass in grams equal to the equivalent weight

**grand** *n* (ca. 1897) : interj. [ME *grand mercy*, fr. AF *grand merci* (14c) *archaic* — used to express gratitude or surprise

**grami-cholin** *'gra-mē-'kl-'dī-nē* *n* [gram-positive + -i- + -cholin] (1940) : any of several toxic crystalline polypeptide antibiotics produced by a soil bacterium (*Bacillus brevis*) and used against gram-positive bacteria in local infections

**gramin-eous** *'gra-mē-nūs* *adj* [L *gramineus*, fr. *gramin-*, *gramen* grass] (ca. 1658) : of or relating to a grass

**gramin-o-rous** *'gra-mē-nō-'rūs* *adj* [L *gramin-*, *gramen*] (1739) : feeding on grass or the seeds of grass (< locusts) (< birds)

**gram-mar** *'gra-mər* *n* [MB *gramere*, fr. AF *gramaire*, modif. of L *grammatica*, fr. Gk *grammatikē*, fr. fem. of *grammatikos* of letters, fr. *grammat-*, *gramma* — more at GRAMMATICAL] 1 a : the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions and relations in the sentence b : a study of what is to be preferred and what avoided in inflection and syntax 2 a : the characteristic system of inflections and syntax of a language 3 a : a grammar textbook b : speech or writing evaluated according to its conformity to grammatical rules 4 : the principles or rules of an art, science, or technique (<a ~ of the theater>; also : a set of such principles or rules — *gram-mar-i-an* *'gra-mē-rē-ə-nē* *n*)

**grammar school** (14c) 1 a : a secondary school emphasizing Latin and Greek in preparation for college b : a British college preparatory school 2 : a school intermediate between primary school and high school 3 : ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**gram-mat-i-cal** *'gra-mā-tē-kəl* *adj* (1530) 1 : of or relating to grammar 2 : conforming to the rules of grammar (<a ~ sentence) — *gram-mat-i-cal-ity* *'gra-mā-tē-kə-lē-tē* *n* — *gram-mat-i-cal-ness* *'gra-mā-tē-kə-nəs* *n*

**grammatical meaning** *n* (1769) : the part of meaning that varies from one inflectional form to another (as from *plays* to *played* to *playing*) — compare LEXICAL MEANING

**gramme** *chiefly Brit var of GRAM*

**gram-molecular weight** *n* (ca. 1902) : the mass of one mole of a compound equal in grams to the molecular weight — called also *gram-molecule*

**Gram-my** *'gra-mē* *service mark* — used for the annual presentation of a statuette for notable achievement in the recording industry

**gram-neg-a-tive** *'gra-mē-'ne-gā-tiv* *adj* (1907) : not holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria

**gram-o-phone** *'gra-mō-fōn* *n* [fr. *Gramophone*, a trademark] (1887) : PHONOGRAPH

**gram-pi** *'gra-mē-pē* *or* **gramp** *'gra-mēp* *n*, *pl* **gramps** [by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1900) : GRANDFATHER 1a

**gram-pos-i-tive** *'gra-mē-pō-zē-tiv*, *-pāz-tiv* *adj* (1907) : holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria

**gram-pus** *'gra-mē-pūs* *n* [alter. of MB *grapey*, *grapay*, fr. AF *graspes*, fr. *gras* fat (fr. *crassus*) + *pēs* fish, fr. L *piscis*] — more at CRASS, FISH

(ca. 1529) 1 : a dolphin (*Grampus griseus*) of temperate and tropical seas; also : any of various small cetaceans 2 : the giant whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of the southern U.S.

**Gram's stain** *'gra-mēz* *or* **Gram stain** *'gra-mē* *n* [Hans C. J. Gram 1938 Dan. physician] (1903) 1 : a method for the differential staining of bacteria by treatment with a watery solution of iodine and the iodide of potassium after staining with a triphenylmethane dye (as crystal violet) — called also *Gram's method* 2 : the chemicals used in Gram's stain

**gram-vari-able** *'gra-mē-'ver-ē-bəl* *adj* (1956) : staining irregularly or inconsistently by Gram's stain

**gran** *'gra-n* *n* (1863) : GRANDMOTHER 1

**grana pl** of GRANUM *'gra-nā-pl* *n* [Sp, dim. of *granada* pomegranate, fr. LL *granata* — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1 : any of various usu. egg-shaped to football-shaped passion fruits (esp. of *Pasiflora quadrangularis* and *P. edulis*) that have juicy aromatic pulp; a passion-flower that produces granillas

**gran-a-ry** *'gra-nā-rē*, *'gra-nē* *n*, *pl* *-ries* [L *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain] (1570) 1 a : a storehouse for threshed grain b : a region producing grain in abundance 2 : a chief source or storehouse

**grand** *'graнд* *adj* [AF *grant*, *grand*, large, great, grand, fr. L *grandis*] (1548) 1 a : having more importance than others bearing the same general designation (<the ~ champion>) 2 a : INCLUSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE (<the ~ total of all money paid out>) b : DEFINITIVE, INCONTOVERSTIBLE (<example>) 3 : CHIEF, PRINCIPAL 4 : large and striking in size, scope, extent, or conception (<design>) 5 a : LAVISH, SUMPTUOUS (<a celebration>) b : marked by a regal form and dignity c : fine or imposing in appearance or impression 6 a : LOFTY, SUBLIME (<writing in the ~ style>) 6 a : pretending to social superiority 7 : SUPERIOR 8 a : intended to impress (<a person of ~ gestures>) 7 : very good; WONDERFUL (<time>) — *grand-ly* *'gran(d)-lē* *adv* — *grand-ness* *'gran(d)-nēs* *n*

**syn GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, IMPOSING, STATELY, MAJESTIC, GRANDIOSO** mean large and impressive. GRAND adds to greatness of size the implications of handsomeness and dignity (<a grand staircase>). MAGNIFICENT implies an impressive largeness proportionate to scale without sacrifice of dignity or good taste (*magnificent* paintings). IMPOSING implies great size and dignity but esp. stresses impressiveness (an *imposing* edifice). STATELY may suggest poised dignity, erectness of bearing, handsomeness of proportions, ceremonious deliberation of movement (<the *stately* procession>). MAJESTIC combines the implications of IMPOSING and STATELY and usu. adds a suggestion of solemnity (*a majestic* waterfall). GRANDIOSO implies a size or scope exceeding ordinary experience (*grandios* hydroelectric projects) but is most commonly applied derogatorily to inflated pretension or absurd exaggeration (*grandios* schemes).

**grand** *n* (1840) 1 : GRAND PIANO 2 *pl* **grand** *slang* : a thousand dollars

1) about 19 kitten, F table 191 further 1 ash 1 ace 1 mop, mar 1) out 1 chl chin 1 bet 1 easy 1 go 1 hit 1 ace 1 job 1) sing 1 go 1 law 1 boy 1 thin 1 th 1 the 1 foot 1) foot 1) yet 1 zh vision, beige 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 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vedalla *vē-däl-yā* n [NL, genus name] (1889) : an Australian ladybug (*Rodolia cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects — called also *vedalla beetle*

Veda-danta *vē-dän-tä*, *vē-dän-* n [Skt *Vedānta*, lit., end of the Veda, fr. *Veda* + *anta* end; skin to OB *ende* end] (1783) : an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the *Upanishads* on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — *Veda-dantist* *vē-dän-tist*, *vē-dän-* n — *Veda-dantist* *vē-dän-tist*, *vē-dän-* n.

Veda-ding *vē-dän-ding*, *vē-dän-* adj (1882) 1 : of or relating to the Vedantic philosophy 2 : *VEDIC*

Veda-dia or Ved-dah *vē-dä* [Nihalese *vedda* hunter] (1681) : a member of an aboriginal people of Sri Lanka

Veda-dold *vē-döld* n (1928) : a member of a race of southern Asia traditionally classified by such physical features as wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, and slender body build — *Vedford* adj

ve-dette or vi-dette *vē-dät* n [F, fr. *l'vedette*, after, of *vêtement*, prob. fr. Sp *velta* watch, fr. *velar* to keep watch, fr. L *vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake — more at *YOUTH*] (ca. 1611) : a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets

Vede-die *vē-dē-die* adj (1848) : of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.

vee *vē* n (ca. 1883) 1 : something shaped like the letter V 2 : the letter v

vee-jay *vē-jē* n [video jockey] (ca. 1981) : an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos

veena var of *VINA*

veep *vēp* n [fr. v. p. (abbr. for vice president)] (1949) : VICE PRESIDENT

veer *vēr* v [ME *veren*, of LG or D origin; akin to MD *veren* to slacken, MLG *veren*] (15c) : to let out (as a rope)

veer vb [ME *veren*, fr. MF *verir*, fr. OF, to throw with a twisting motion, fr. VL *\*vīnare*, alter. of L *vīnare* to wave, propel suddenly — more at *VIBRATE*] n (15c) 1 : to change direction or course (the economy *veered sharply downward*) 2 *of the wind* : to shift in a clockwise direction — compare *HACK* 3 : to wear ship ~n : to direct to a different course; specify; *WEAR* 7 syn see *SWERVE* — *veering-ly* *vēr-ing-lik* adj

veer *vēr* n (ca. 1611) : a change in course or direction (a ~ to the right)

vee-ry *vērē* n, pl. *veeries* [prob. limit] (1838) : an American thrush (*Catharus fuscescens*) common in the eastern U.S.

veg *vēg* n, pl. *veg* (1918) chiefly Brit : *VEGETABLE*

Veiga *vē-gā*, *vē-gā* n [NL, fr. Ar (*d-Nass*) *al-Wādī*, lit., the falling (vulture)] (ca. 1638) : the brightest star in the constellation Lyra

vegetarian *vē-gē-tā-nē* also *vē-gē-tā-nē* or *vē-gē-tā-nē* n [by contr. fr. *vegetarian*] (1944) : a strict vegetarian who consumes no animal food or dairy products; also : one who abstains from using animal products (as leather) — *vegan* adj — *vegan-ism* *vē-gā-nizm*, *vē-gā-nizm*, *vē-gā-nizm* n

veg-e-ta-ble *vēj-tä-bəl*, *vēj-tä-bəl* adj [ME, fr. ML *vegetabilis* vegetative, fr. *vegetare* to grow, fr. L. to animate, fr. *vegetus* lively, fr. *vegetus* to enliven — more at *WAKE*] (15c) 1 a : of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants 2 : consisting of plants : *VEGETATIONAL* 2 : made from, obtained from, or containing plants or plant products (< soup>) (< fat>) 3 : resembling or suggesting a plant (as in inertness or passivity)

**vegetable** n (15c) 1 : PLANT 1b 2 : a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. eaten as part of a meal; also : such an edible part 3 : a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive

**vegetable ivory** n (1842) 1 : the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2 : *IVORY NUT*

**vegetable marrow** n (ca. 1816) chiefly Brit : any of various smooth-skinned elongated summer squashes with creamy-white to deep green skins

**vegetable oil** n (1765) : an oil of plant origin; exp : a fatty oil from seeds or fruits

**vegetable oyster** n (ca. 1818) : *SALSIFY*

**vegetable pearl** n (1887) : *CHAYOTE*

**vegetable wax** n (1815) : a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells

veg-e-ta-bly *vēj-tä-bəl*, *vēj-tä-bəl* adj or adj (1651) : in the manner of or like a vegetable

**vege-tal** *vēj-täl* adj [ML *vegetare* to grow] (15c) 1 : *VEGETABLE* 2 : *VEGETARIAN* 3 : of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (< blastomeres>)

**vegetal pole** n (1896) : the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk — see *BLASTULA* illustration

**vege-tar-i-an** *vēj-tär-ē-ən*, *vēj-tär-ē-ən* n [*Vegetable* + *-arian*] (1839) 1 : one who believes in or practices *vegetarianism* 2 : *HERBIVORE*

**vegetarian** adj (1849) 1 : of or relating to vegetarians 2 : consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes eggs or dairy products (a ~ diet)

**vege-tar-i-anism** *vēj-tär-ē-ə-nizm* n (ca. 1851) : the theory or practice of living on a *vegetarian diet*

**vege-tate** *vēj-tāt* vb *-at-ed*, *-at-ing* [ML *vegetari*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] n (1605) 1 a : to grow in the manner of a plant; also : to grow exuberantly and with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths b : to produce vegetation 2 : to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~v : to establish vegetation in or on

**vege-ta-tion** *vēj-tā-shən* n (1564) 1 : the act or process of vegetating 2 : inert existence 3 : plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4 : an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibrous ~ on the molar valve) — *vege-ta-tion-al* *vēj-tā-shə-nəl*, *vēj-tā-nēl* adj

**vege-ta-tive** *vēj-tā-tiv*, *vēj-tā-tiv* adj (14c) 1 (I) : growing or living the power of growing (2) : of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) b : promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) c : of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2 : relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation 3 : of or

relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4 : *AUTONOMIC* 1 b : characterized by resulting from, or being a state of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained 6 : *VEGETABLE* 3 — *veg-e-ta-tive-ly* adv — *veg-e-ta-tive-ness* n

**ve-gets** *vēj-tēz* adj [L *vegetus* — more at *VEGETABLE*] (1639) archaic : *LIVELY, HEALTHY*

**veggie** also *veg-je* *vēj-ē* n [by shortening & alter.] (1955) 1 : *veg-itable* 2 slang : *VEGETARIAN*

**veggie burger** (1972) : a fatty chiefly of vegetable protein used as a meat substitute; also : a sandwich containing such a patty

**veg out** *vēj-out* v [veggied out; veg-ging out] (short for *vegetate*) (1980) : to spend time idly or passively

**ve-hic-e-mence** *vēj-hik-mēns* n (15c) : the quality or state of being vehement : *INTENSITY*

**ve-hem-ent** *vēj-hē-mənt* adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vehementem*, *vehementem*, *venemus*] (15c) : marked by forceful energy : *POWERFUL* (as wind) a : a : intensely emotional : *IMPASSIONED*, *PERVAD* (< patriotic>) b (1) : deeply felt (as suspicion) (2) : forcibly expressed (as denunciations) c : bitterly antagonistic (as a debate) — *vehe-men-tly* adv

**ve-hic-e** *vēj-hik* also *vēj-hik-kəl* n [F *véhicule*, fr. L *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at *WAY*] (1612) 1 a : an inert medium (as a syrup) in which a medicinally active agent is administered b : any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2 : an agent of transmission : *CARRIER* 3 : a medium through which something is extricated, achieved, or displayed (an investment ~); exp : a work created esp. to display the talents of a particular performer 4 : a means of carrying or transporting something (planes, trains, and other ~s); as a : *MOTOR VEHICLE* b : a piece of mechanized equipment

**ve-hic-u-lar** *vēj-hik-yō-lär* adj (1616) 1 a : of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles b : transported by vehicle c : caused by or resulting from the operation of a vehicle (< homicide>) 2 : serving as a vehicle

**V-8** *vē-ëtë* n (1930) : an internal combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; also : an automobile having such an engine

**veil** *vēl* n [MB, fr. AF *vēl*, *vēlle*, fr. L *vēla*, pl. of *vēlum* sail, awning, curtain] (13c) 1 a : a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in Eastern countries for the face; specif: the outer covering of a nun's headdress b : a length of veiling or netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress (a bridal ~) c : any of various liturgical cloths; exp : a cloth used to cover the chalice 2 : the life of a nun — often used in the phrase *take the veil* 3 : a concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4 : something that resembles a veil (a ~ of stars); exp : something that hides or obscures like a veil (lift the ~ of secrecy) 5 : a covering body part or membrane: as a : *VULM*; b : *CAUL*

**veil** v [I4c] : to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil ~v : to put on or wear a veil

**veiled** *vēl-d* adj (14c) 1 a : having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a ~ hat) b : characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2 : obscured as if by a veil : *DISMISSED* (< threats>)

**veil-ing** *vēl-ing* n (13c) 1 : any of various light sheer fabrics 2 : *VEL*

**velin** *vēlin* n [MB *vēlin*, fr. AF, fr. L *vēlin*] (14c) 1 a : a narrow water-channel in rock or earth or in ice b (1) : *LODE* 2 (2) : a bed of useful mineral matter c : *LODE* 3 2 : *BLOOD VESSEL*; exp : any of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3 a : any of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf b : any of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4 : something suggesting veins (as in reticulation); specif: a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5 a : a distinctive mode of expression : *STYLE* (stories in a romantic ~) b : a distinctive element or quality : *STRAIN* (introduced a welcome ~ of humor) 6 a : a special aptitude (inherited an artistic ~) b : a usu. transitory and casually attained mood c : top form (thou troublest me; I am not in the ~ Shaks.) — *vein-in-al* *vēn-in-əl* adj

**vein** n (1502) : to pattern with or as if with veins

**veined** *vēn-d* adj (ca. 1529) : patterned with or as if with veins : having venation : *STREAKED* (< leaf> (< marble> (< cheese>))

**vein-iner** *vēn-in-ər* n (1895) : a small V gouge used in wood carving

**vein-ing** *vēn-ing* n (1826) : a pattern of veins : *VENATION*

**vein-lei** *vēn-lei* n (1811) : a small vein

**veiny** *vēn-ēs* adj (1611) : full of veins : noticeably veined (< hands>)

**vel** abbr *velocity*

**ve-la-men** *vēl-ä-mən* n, pl. *ve-la-men-a* *vēl-ä-mē-nə* [NL, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *vēlum* curtain] (1862) : the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere

**velar** *vēl-är* adj [NL *velaris*, fr. *vēlum*] (1876) 1 : formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the ~ of *Vell* cool) 2 : of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate — *velar* n

**vele-lar-ium** *vēl-är-ē-əm* n, pl. *vele-lar-ia* [L, fr. *vēlum* curtain] (1834) : an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater

**vele-lar-iz-a-tion** *vēl-är-ē-ə-zā-shən* n (1915) 1 : the quality or state of being velarized 2 : an act or instance of velarizing

**vele-lar-ize** *vēl-är-iz* v [vele-lar-iz + -ized; -iz-ing] (1915) : to modify (as the V of *pull pool*) by a simultaneous velar articulation

**vele-crio** *vēl-ikrō* trademark — used for a closure consisting of a piece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of small loops

**vele-eld** *vēl-ēld*, *vēl-ēld* n [Afrik *vēld*, fr. D, field; akin to OB *feld* field] (1835) : a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees

**vele-ge** *vēl-ēj* v [vele-ge + -er bearing, fr. *geren* to bear] (1877) : a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum

**vele-ge-ty** *vēl-ē-đē-tē*, *vēl-ē-đē-tē* n, pl. *ties* [NL *velletax*, fr. L *vēlla* to wish, will — more at *WILL*] (1618) 1 : the lowest degree of volition 2 : slight wish or tendency : *INCLINATION*

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